

The Bethel Courier.

A Weekly Family Newspaper. Neutral in Politics, devoted to Literature Agriculture, Education, the Mechanic Arts, and the News of the Day.

VOL. 2.

BETHEL, ME.

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No. 49.

The Bethel Courier.

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HISTORY OF BETHEL.

BY DR. S. T. TRUE.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

EDUCATION.

About the year 1830, the town enjoyed a good degree of prosperity, and the third generation were of sufficient age to attend school, when quite a number of both sexes were desirous of obtaining an education. For this purpose a number of young men left their homes to attend some Academy or College.

In the year 1830 commenced a new order of things. A High School was set in operation in March, and the following gentlemen were Trustees: Don, Robbins Brown—President, Wm. Frye—Sec., R. A. Chapman—Treas., Rev. Chas. Frost, Jedediah Durbank, Esq., John Hastings, Jonathan A. Russell, Josse Cross, John Harris, Ebenezer Ellingwood, Joseph Sanborn, James Walker, Esq., Timothy Chapman, Esq.

The Trustees engaged a teacher, Nathl T. True, then member of the Sophomore Class in Bowdoin College, at twenty-four dollars a month and board. The school commenced with thirty-five pupils in the old school-house, which stood on the spot where Mitchell's Bagmen's saloon now stands. In a week or two, the school removed into a room built for the purpose in the cell of the Bethel House and which the last year was cut up into smaller rooms. The school soon increased in numbers till there were 25 students. John P. Davis was assistant. The standing of the scholars was quite as high as at the present day, though they were much older. So encouraged were the Trustees that they again engaged Mr. True for the Summer and Fall Terms. In the summer there were 32 pupils, and in the fall 31.

Never was a happier company of pupils assembled together. Rarley has a single school of so distinguished themselves. From a catalogue now in my possession published at that time, I find the names of the following students: Zenas Bartlett, M. D., an extensive practitioner in Dixfield, Moses B. Bartlett, Esq., a lawyer in Kansas, Rev. Ezekiel W. Collin, settled in Massachusetts, Hon. John P. Davis, Senator from Cumberland Co. for two years, James Henry P. Frost, M. D., Alenethy Grover, Representative to Legislature 1841, Talleyrand Grover, Prof. of Ancient Languages in Delaware Coll., O'Neil W. Robinson, Esq., Bethel, Almon Twitshell, M. D., Bethel, Rev. Adoniah Abbott, Bethel, Samuel B. Twitshell, M. D., Wakefield, S. H. Lawson A. Allen, M. D., Bethel, Augustus J. Durbank, Esq., Lewiston, Gideon A. Hastings, Representative to Legislature in 1841, David B. Hastings, Esq., Lovell, Moses Ingalls, M. D., Hon. Lafayette Grover, first member of Congress from Oregon, Hon. Wm. Kimball, Paris, U. S. Marshall, Eli Wight, Principal of N. Yarmouth Academy, Hon. Robert I. Durbank, Boston, Eli L. Kimball, M. D., Saco, Rev. Wellington Newell, Orono, Rev. John G. Pingree, Wm. Williamson, M. D. of Bethel, Rev. Javan K. Mason, Hampden, Hiram Ellingwood, Milan, Representative to Legislature 1841, Hiram Bartlett, M. D.

Nearly every one in the private walks of life has become a valuable citizen, and has been successful in life.

It may not be improper to say that the young ladies of that school have very many of them married equally meritorious husbands, and that all could get married if they would.

It adds not a little to my pleasure as a place of residence to live among so many of those who were the pupils of that same Bethel High School. Some of these children have since graduated in College, and are now out in the world for themselves.

It is said that the Indian mothers never, or infrequently, punish their children. The aboriginal way of dealing with them is, when they commit a fault that deserves chastisement, it is usual for the mother to paint the culprit's face, and turn him out of the lodge with nothing to eat. The correction often lasts a whole day.

People are seldom tired of the world until the world is heartily tired of them.

THE TWO OFFERS.

I cannot remember the time when I was not in love with Kitty Pleasanton. It must have been when we were both babies. I am sure I loved her as we sat together by the roadside soaking out dandelion stems to make them curl. My passion was in no wise abated, when somewhat later, I climbed cherry trees at her bidding; nor, later yet, when at dancing school I awkwardly made my new learnt bow, and asked her to be my partner; nor I am sure was my boyish passion at all damped, when, on my return from college, I found my sweet little Kitty changed by some indefinable alteration, from a lovely child to a bewitching young woman. She was almost the same as when I parted from her three years before—the woman was very like the child—there was the same rosy cheeks, the same pouting, innocent mouth, the same curling hair, but some charm, grace or sentiment was added which made my heart thrill with new emotions as I gazed at her.

"Kitty," said I to her one day, after I had been at home a week or two, and I found I could refrain myself no longer; "Kitty, I'm very much in love with you, as you know as well as I do. I've always been in love with you, and I fancy you are in love with me; but now I want you to promise to marry me." I paused—Kitty made no answer, and I said: "You like me, Kitty, don't you?"

"First tell me," said Kitty with an odd mixture of delight and bashfulness in her face, "if you've made what is called an offer."

"To be sure I have, my darling," I replied, "an offer which I trust and hope you'll accept."

"Don't be too sure of that," said Kitty, demurely.

"Kitty, you love me," I exclaimed.

"That's my secret," replied the provoking little thing; "but at any rate," she continued, "I could not possibly think of accepting the very first offer I ever received—I should be mortified all the rest of my life if I did. No, indeed; no girl of spirit would dream of accepting her first offer, as if she was afraid she would never have another. Excuse me, James, I can't possibly accept you till I've had at least one other offer."

"But, my dearest Kitty," I began.

"Kitty! Kitty! Kitty!" she exclaimed.

"Will Mr. Brant learn to call me by my proper name? I confess I did hope that on receiving my first offer, the proper making it would address me with proper courtesy, and in a manner befitting the occasion, giving me my name of Katharine; but now you've gone and spoiled it all."

"Oh, I suppose you want a stiff, ceremonious proposal in form," I observed; "but I am no Sir Charles Grandison, Kitty, Katharine, I would say—therefore, don't be foolish; be content to know in plain words that my whole heart is yours; and have the good sense to accept your first offer, since your second may not be so good."

But in vain were my arguments and reasonings. Kitty was determined not to accept her first offer, and finding her resolute, I changed my tone, and, acquiescing in her views, confessed that I too had a certain pride on that point, and should be rather mortified to know that my wife had never had an offer but that I had made her; and so I promised to suspend my suit till Kitty should be so fortunate as to have an offer from some other quarter.

Now, not very far from where Kitty dwelt, there was a favorite dell, or bowery, or something of that kind, to which she daily repaired with some endearing volume to sit and read. All my endeavors to persuade her to allow me to accompany her thither, had always been quite in vain. Kitty was firm in preferring her undisturbed solitude, and I was daily doomed to an hour or two of the woe of my romantic visit.

In pursuance with this custom, Kitty set out soon after the conversation I have sketched, declining, as usual, an offer of companionship.

Not more than half an hour had elapsed after she had reached her favorite seat, ere her attention was attracted by a young gentleman who was fishing in the brook which flowed near her—Kitty drew back

a little on seeing him, but her curious eye occasionally wandered towards the stranger.

The latter no sooner perceived his fair observer than he bowed with an air of politeness, and advancing a few steps, ventured to address a few words of common-place greeting. The young man's words were indeed common-place, but his eyes were far more eloquent than his tongue—they plainly informed the fair Kitty that she had found another admirer. Kitty, highly flattered, received the stranger's advances graciously, and the youth being by no means bashful, half an hour found them chatting easily and gladly on various topics of interest—Kitty's stay in the woods was somewhat longer than usual that afternoon.

"What is the matter?" I asked on meeting her soon after her return home.

"Your eyes sparkle and you look as pleased as though you had met a fairy in your afternoon ramble."

"It is better than a fairy," cried Kitty, breathlessly. "It's a young man."

"Indeed!" I ejaculated, with a whistle.

"Yes, James," she replied, "and he is so handsome—an agreeable—so delightful, that I can't say how things might go if he should make me a second offer."

"You can't impose on me that way, sweet Kitty, so don't attempt it," I exclaimed. "I'll be bound the impudent fellow, whom I won't object speaking a bit of my mind to, is not handsome or more entertaining than I am myself."

Kitty laughed in derision. "He's a thousand times handsomer than you are, and as much more agreeable as he is handsomer."

"Come, Kitty, don't be too cutting, too cruel," I began; but Kitty drew herself up with dignity.

"They call me Katharine, who do speak to me, sir," she said.

"Katharine! fiddlesticks!" I cried.

"Kitty is the prettiest and sweetest name in the world, and comes more natural to me. Don't bother me with your Katharine."

"I dare say you may like it," said Kitty, pouting half angrily, "but I don't—it's too free. How would you like it if I persisted in calling you Jim? I declare I'll call you Jim, if you go on calling me Kitty."

"Do so if you like," I replied, and it will soon sound to me like the sweetest name in the world. But may I presume to beg from my fair and gracious Lady Katharine a description of this wondrous Adonis she has been encountering?"

"He is tall," began Kitty.

"Taller than I?" I interrupted. Kitty almost annihilated me with a look.

"By at least a foot—and of an elegant figure," she continued with marked emphasis. "He was dressed in fishing costume, which greatly became him."

"I have an old fishing blouse up stairs," I muttered sotto voce, "I think I'll get it out."

"The young man's manners were uncommonly easy and gentlemanly, and withal perfectly respectful and deferential," continued Kitty. "Having ascertained my name, he never once forgot himself so far as to abbreviate it; his conduct contrasted favorably in that respect with some of my friends."

"Well, Kitty, I, what other perfection has your hero, or have you exhausted your list?"

"Far from it," said Kitty, indignantly.

"He wears his hair parted down in the middle like a poet, or that charming Signor Pezzolini, in the part of *Edgar*."

"Or a Methodist parson," I observed.

"And besides all that," continued Kitty, "he has a moustache."

"A last best gift," said I. "But Kitty, that perfection, I hope, will not be very difficult of achievement. I'll begin to-morrow. Let me see; tall—handsome—agreeable—good manners—elegant figure—and a moustache! On the whole, Kitty, I think I'm very much afraid of my rival."

"You have cause," Kitty replied with grave dignity.

The next day, when Kitty reached her little retreat, she found the stranger again in his neighborhood; I must do the little courtier the justice of confessing that she did look startled, and indeed vexed, when she saw him; but perhaps thinking it too late to retreat she advanced.

The youth met her with many apologies, and a plausible pretence for his intrusion, which she could not gainsay, while something flattering in his manner made her blushing divine that the hope of again seeing her had been the true cause of his re-appearance. He that it might, the stranger, perhaps to give Kitty time to recover her confidence, immediately sauntered off in pursuit of his sport, and Kitty, fancying she had seen the last of the new admirer, drew forth a book, and settling herself in a mossy corner, began to read. She, however, had scarcely succeeded in fixing her attention on its pages before the pertinacious stranger re-appeared, and declaring that fishing was dull work, and the fish would not bite, he composedly seated himself at Kitty's feet, and begged to know the name of the book she was reading.

"Tennyson's Princess," replied Kitty, curiously.

The importunate stranger declared the book a great favorite of his, and began to talk so earnestly of books and authors that Kitty, warned by the subject, forgot to be dignified, and an animated discourse of favorite authors ensued. Afterwards the young man begged permission to read to her a few passages he had selected, which were the very ones Kitty loved best; he read them well too, and her bright eyes sparkled with delight as she listened. Turning at last to the exquisite concluding interviews between Ida and the young prince, the stranger's voice became more and more earnest as he read, till coming to the words—

"Indeed I love thee; come Yield thyself up; mine hopes and thine are one; Accomplish thou my manhood and thyself— Lay thy sweet hand in mine and trust to me."

He suddenly flung the book aside, exclaiming, "What words! what words!—What would I not give for courage to utter them to the being I love the best on earth!" The stranger passed a moment, and then broke forth impetuously: "This forced silence is all in vain—the words I would repress will come. In vain have I striven to be prudent—cautious—to allow you time—not to startle you yet—yet are you yourself the object of my secret adoration—to whom I would say much if I dared; and thereupon the youth rather melodramatically fell on one knee, and forthwith proceeded to make Kitty a very plain offer of his hand.

Meanwhile Kitty had risen from her seat, and, recovering from her astonishment, she drew herself up with dignity, and replied, "I hardly know sir, what you mean by your strange conduct. The liberty you have taken has made me very sensible of my own imprudence in having allowed the advances of a stranger so presuming—an error I shall be careful not to repeat." So saying, my proud little Kitty (never had she looked so handsome) turned from the stranger with a distant bow, and walked directly home.

I did not see Kitty till some time after her return; perhaps she was recovering her spirits in her room, for when I met her she was as full of mischief as ever.

"Well, James, why didn't you ask me about my adventures to-day?" she inquired.

"Because," I said, "I didn't think you could be so imprudent as to go again to say where you would be likely to encounter the insolent puppy who presumed to address you yesterday."

"I didn't in the least expect him to be here," said Kitty, blushing, and somewhat confused, "but he was there."

"Of course," I replied, gruffly. "Well, as your Adonis is handsome and agreeable as ever?"

"More so!" cried Kitty, recovering her composure; "he looked more Mauciello-like than ever in his fishing dress, and for entertainment he first read me all the finest part of Tennyson's Princess, and then made a marriage proposal, and don't think any man could be expected to do more in one forenoon."

"I should think not, indeed," said I; pray what reply did you make to the seal?—that you had a friend at home who would be happy to kick him for his insolence?"

"Far from it," said Kitty; "what my reply was is my secret—and his; but for me, my poor James, I'm sorry for it—it's over with you and your offer."

"Why, you good for nothing little deceitful puss!" cried I, losing all patience; "there never was a more arrogant dabbler living. Behold how plain a tale shall put you down! for lo! I myself, disguised merely by a little paint, a false blouse, a false moustache, and a change in the arrangement of my hair, was in my own person this elegant, captivating, handsome, agreeable stranger, whose praises you have been so loudly sounding."

Poor Kitty was confounded. "How could I have been so stupid!" she murmured, "and the voice, too, which sounded so familiar all the time!"

"Yes, Kitty, you're caught," said I, "and to punish you for attempting to palm a wicked falsehood upon me, I shall impose a two-fold fine. First, you shall kiss me; and then fix our wedding day, which must be very shortly, for I'm going to Paris in a month, and you must go with me."

Kitty gave a little scream, and declared that she could not think of submitting to either of my penalties, but in vain she struggled and protested—I had her in my arms, and finding at last her just and laughter suddenly changed to earnest tenderness; and closing her arms around me, she said, "As you will, dear—dearest Jamie!"

"One month from to-day, then, my own sweet darling Kitty," I began.

"Katharine!" whispered Kitty.

"Katharine!" I repeated, smiling at her pertinacity on this point, "one month from to-day, my Katharine—"

"You never put any adjectives before Katharine," murmured Kitty, evasively, hiding her blushing and pouting face.

"My own dear, gracious, winning, bewitching, most kissable Katharine," said I, "shall it be as I say?"

"If inanna chooses," whispered Kitty, and prettiest girl in the country to accept her first and only lover; and though to this day my merry little wife often complains that I defrauded her, by my tricks, of her natural, womanly right of breaking two or three hearts at least, ere she made one man supremely blest, still she generally concludes her reproaches in a manner most flattering to my vanity, by declaring that she had two offers after all, and each of them was worth a thousand common ones.

A SELF-MADE MAN. Mr. Wm. S. Lindsay, M.P., now in the United States as a volunteer diplomatist, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, and was left an orphan at six years of age; left home at the age of fifteen and worked his passage to Liverpool on a steamer; slept for seven long weeks in the streets and sheds of that city, and at length started on a three year's sailor's life as the cabin boy of a West Indian man. His trials were not over. He was shipwrecked and had both legs and one arm broken. At the age of nineteen he was in command of the Olive Branch, when, in 1839, in the Persian Gulf, he was assailed and cut down by a sabre, and to save himself, killed his assailant with a pistol shot. He left the sea the next year, and in 1841 became agent for a coal company.

Mr. Lindsay, in 1845, moved to London, and commenced the business which made him one of the merchant princes of that great city. In 1852, he owned twenty first-class ships, insured risks to the amount of \$14,000,000, while the house of which he was at the head chartered seven hundred ships, chiefly to India and the Mediterranean. Thus has the immigrant from Ayr become one of the largest ship owners and brokers of the kingdom.

Mr. Lindsay tried to get into Parliament in 1852, but corruption and aristocratic influence defeated him. In 1854 he was elected for Tynemouth by the meagre majority of seventeen, and in 1857 was elected without opposition. He is now 44 years of age.—*St. John's News.*

CONCENTRATION.—It has well been said that many a man has missed being a great man, by splitting into two maddling ones. Concentrate your energies, if you would make a figure in the world.

Senator Douglas lies dangerously ill in Mississippi.

Business Cards.

A. L. BURBANK.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT!

BETHEL, ME.

J. G. RICH.

HUNTER, TRAPPER,

And Guide.

Letter B. Oxford Co. Me.

March 25. 1860.

E. B. GODDARD.

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The Secession Movement.

We desire to keep our readers posted in regard to the progress of the movement of a portion of the Southern States for a secession from the Confederacy. We therefore copy what appears to be well authenticated intelligence upon the subject received from day to day by telegraph—omitting in all cases that which seems to have no other foundation than mere rumor or speculation.

Charleston, Nov. 12. The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this city assembled tonight. The galleries were filled with ladies. Judge Magrath presided. Speeches were made by the chairman, and Messrs. Spratt, Elliott, Colcock, Conner and others, all strongly favoring secession. When one of the speakers declared that this Union is dissolved, the enthusiasm was unbounded. There is no longer a doubt but that the State will secede.

The news of Senator Hammond's resignation and that the Governor of Mississippi would call an extra session of the Legislature, was received with enthusiasm.

The Bank of Charleston has agreed to take the bonds of the State for \$100,000, and other city banks will take the balance of the \$200,000 loan.

The Council office displays the Palmetto flag, with the words, "South Carolina has moved; other States will follow."

Mr. Hill, member of Congress from Georgia, has taken a decided stand for secession.

New York, Nov. 15. A Washington dispatch to the *World* says that the Virginia Congressmen there represent the sentiment of the State to be in favor of submitting to the election of Lincoln.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 13. Mr. Keitt was re-elected last night, and made an exciting speech, urging prompt action. He said the President was pledged to secession, and would be held to it. South Carolina should slatter the Union.

The Legislature adjourned this morning.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 13. The Governor has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 20th inst.

New York, Nov. 12. The Washington *Condition* publishes one of the forms of the declaration of independence to be submitted to the South Carolina Convention. It embodies a portion of the American Declaration of Independence, with a list of grievances altered to suit the present condition of affairs in this State.

Charleston, Nov. 14. The excitement continues intense. The people are determined to send delegates to any convention pledged to secession at any cost. The banks have not yet suspended, but are expected to be compelled to do so within a week. A large amount of Northern paper has been laid over, but none protested.

The Washington Light Infantry took charge of the government arsenal this morning, with the assent, it is supposed, of the President.

Millville, Ga., Nov. 14. The bill appropriating a million of dollars, to be used at the discretion of the Governor, to put Georgia in a state of defense, has passed the House unanimously.

Speeches are made nightly by Toombs, Thomas, C. C. and others, in favor of secession. Stephens, Johnson and others are speaking in opposition to disunion.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 13. The Union men are making vigorous efforts to send commissioners to South Carolina and Georgia, to induce them to abide the action of a Southern Conference.

Washington, Nov. 13. Letters have been received from leading politicians in all the border slave states, against secession. The mercantile and moneyed interest are almost unanimous for Union. Virginia deprecates the precipitate action of South Carolina. Senator Hunter is opposed to secession.

Washington, Nov. 14. Many of the prevalent reports and conjectures concerning the action of the government are untrue, and most of them exaggerated. The course of the Administration will afford no cause for increasing the present excitement in either the South or North, but the government will endeavor fairly and firmly to discharge its duty as cases for action may arise, always keeping the Constitution and the law in full view.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 14. If a Southern Convention is called, Tennessee will be represented in it.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 14. The Governor's letter will be published on Thursday. It is opposed to waiting for other States to act, and recommends immediate secession.

Charleston, Nov. The booksellers of this city and Savannah have returned Harper's publications, and a movement is on foot to return all northern publications unless known to be sound on the slavery question.

The Mayor to-day notified the agents of the Northern steamship lines that henceforth the landing of stow-away passengers will not be permitted, unless the companies guaranty to maintain them should they become vagrants.

New York, Nov. 15. Seventy stand of arms have been discovered under negro cabins on a plantation in Tanamony Parish, Louisiana.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15. One of the city banks refuses all South Carolina bonds. The President, it is said, knows fully all the schemes of the seceders, and will meet the responsibility devolving upon him when the time for action comes.

New York, Nov. 15. Letters from Louisville, Ky., say that Union demonstrations are soon to be made by the

Bell and Everett men in every county in that State.

Ex-Mayor Swan of Baltimore addressed a large meeting at the Bell-Everett headquarters in this city last evening. He advised a general convention of delegates from all the States, at which the North should guarantee the enforcement of the fugitive slave law and the equal right of the South to occupy the territories.

The Breckinridge General Committee have issued an address deprecating secession.

Charleston, Nov. 15. The Governor of Florida says that State goes for secession with Carolina.

New York, Nov. 15. Senator Hammond's resignation is immediate. His personal effects have been removed to South Carolina.

Collector Beaufort has officially resigned.

It is reported that the ex-rector Savannah, has been ordered to be in readiness for a trip to Charleston.

A large amount of ammunition was shipped for Charleston today.

The Hampshire has been ordered to be fitted for the home squadron.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 15. The Governor urges the people to prepare for secession.

Millville, Ga., Nov. 16. A conference of leading men of all parties today, it was unanimously agreed that a convention be called. Resistance was recommended.

A resolution was introduced giving the Governor power, in case of federal coercion of a seceding State, to employ the military forces of Georgia to resist.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 16. The Governor has called an extra session of the Legislature on the 7th of January.

New York, Nov. 16. Special dispatches received in the city from Charleston say that under no circumstances will Charleston retreat from the stand she has taken. The United States flag is not recognized in any part of the State.

Mr. Bonham has resigned his seat in Congress.

A special dispatch from Georgia says that Senate has unanimously passed the bill appropriating one million of dollars for arming the State.

A special Washington dispatch says a letter from a strong cotton house in Charleston states that there is really no unanimity even in South Carolina, for secession. Because men, artisans, mechanics, and all the professional class are opposed to secession.

The Secretary of War has received intelligence today that the troops held the Charleston arsenal at the request of the United States Naval Storekeeper, who apprehended a possible attack from a mob.

Richmond, Va., 17th. It is the purpose of Virginia to maintain an armed neutrality until prepared to act as mediator; meanwhile she will prepare for the worst, and if the States now threatening to secede adopt her programme, and the North refuse compliance therewith, Virginia will unite in the secession movement.

It is reported that the entire Carolina Congressional delegation will resign.

Washington, D. C., It is reported that Judge Wayne of Ga., has written to a friend in this city that four-fifths of the citizens of Savannah are opposed to secession.

The steamer Canada from Liverpool and Queenstown, Nov. 3 and 4, arrived at Halifax Nov. 12.

The Dowager Empress of Russia died at St. Petersburg on the morning of the 1st inst.

The India and China mails would doubtless reach London in season to be forwarded per Canada via Queenstown.

The French and English ambassadors had proceeded to Tien Tsin, where the Chinese Commissioners are attending to the negotiations. It was reported that the Ambassadors would soon proceed to Peking with a cavalry escort.

THREE DAYS LATER.—The steamer Vanderbilt from Southampton 7th inst., arrived at New York on the 15th.

Admiral Napier is dead.

The Piedmontese troops of Victor Emmanuel gained a brilliant victory on the 3d, on the Garigliano. They attacked the Bourbons army in front with their troops directly by the front, and dispersed them—their tents, weapons, and stores of the enemy falling into Victor Emmanuel's possession, with 11,000 prisoners.

Gen. Sommar pursued the enemy afterwards and occupied Molin and other positions commanding Gaeta.

A large body of troops who remained outside of the fortress of Gaeta had sent a proposal to surrender to the Piedmontese.

Later telegrams from Shanghai say that the reported negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tien Tsin.

SINGULAR CASE.—John Noland of St. Louis lost his eyesight a few days ago under somewhat singular circumstances. He felt nothing peculiar about his eyes on retiring for the night, but on awaking the next morning he found that one of his eyes had actually collapsed, and protruded from the socket so that he could not close his eyelids. Two or three nights afterward a similar occurrence happened to his remaining eye, and he was thus made perfectly blind. He was a drayman, and the physicians state that the loss of his eyesight was caused by over-exertion and straining of the nervous system.

PERSONAL. The New Hampshire *Star* says that Mr. Newmish, one of the United States Senators just chosen in Oregon, worked on a farm in Clatsop, in that State, about twenty years ago.

The Bethel Courier.

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, 1850.

TREED!

Yes, freed! It is an expressive word usually uttered by the sufferer with a peculiar emphasis. We are freed, wearied, fatigued with the cares and labors of a nature that few can endure as we have endured them. Even the day of rest is hardly such to us. What comes from all this hard labor from morn till night as well as the planning and arranging of our labors during the still hours of darkness? We have seen and known men who have got through the world somehow, but whom we hardly ever saw seriously engaged in any ostensible labor. Their lives are a problem that we could never solve. Still, we could not live so. We should soon die. We are always the happiest when we are fairly driven with business. Such, we suppose, is the nature of most men.

Bro. Knight, of the Reporter, says, that if we do give away our old clothes, we always have enough on hand. That is true, we always dress according to our work. Young men, like you, are very apt to put on their best clothes at all times. But they will learn better by experience. When we think into an apple tree to trim it, we put on a pair of stout overalls; when we go into the cellar to take care of the apples, potatoes, pork and vegetables, we are sure to put on our old clothes which we have saved for that purpose. If we are going into company, or are on a journey to visit Bro. Knight, we put on our very best coat and other things, of which we always have a good supply, because we take good care of them. When we were of your age we thought it necessary to have a new headcloth suit every year, and thought it beneath our dignity to wear any other color than black; but we have got rid of that foolish notion, and so will you when you have been an Elder as long as we have. It is in this way that we can dress well, and at the same time have something to give to our less fortunate brethren. We ought to be thankful that we are located in a community where we can afford to dress well.

Rare Curiosities.

While on a "flying visit" to Mechanic Falls, last week we had the pleasure of examining an autograph letter written by Gen. Washington to Capt. Samuel Carr, then a recruiting officer in the Continental Army, and stationed at Wells, Me. Capt. Carr was in active service in the army up to the time of the memorable battle of Monmouth, at which time he, among many others, lost his health in consequence of over-exertion and the excessive heat of that day and the night following. The letter is now in the possession of R. W. Carr, Esq., of Mechanic Falls, (who is a descendant of Capt. Carr) through whose politeness we were permitted to examine it. Mr. Carr has also a *Washington Model*, now a very rare and highly-prized relic. On one side of the model is a head of Washington surrounded by a wreath, and on the other side of the model "He is in glory, the world in tears." On the outer edge of the reverse side, are the following initials and abbreviations:—"R. F. 11, 1732; G. A. Ann. 73; R. 83; P. U. S. A. 80; R. 96; G. Ann. U. S. 98; O. R. D. 11, 1799." In the centre is an arm with the initials "G. W." upon it.

The interpretation of the initials and abbreviations are as follows:—"Born Feb. 11, (O. S.) 1732, General in American Army 1773. Resigned in 1783. President of the United States of America in 1789. Retired in 1796. General in Army of U. S. until 1798. Died Feb. 11, 1799." Below is a copy of the letter.

HEAD QUARTERS, Sept. 16th, 1782.

Sir:—Complaint having lately been made to me by the Marquis de Vandevel, commanding the Fleet of His Most Christian Majesty, in the Harbor of Boston, that numbers of his Majesty's Soldiers have deserted, and that he has Reason to believe many of them are engaged in the Continental Service—These are to direct you to make immediate Inquiry among the Recruits which may be assembled at your place of Residence, and if you discover any, either Soldiers or Sailors belonging to the Service of France, you are to send them immediately, under proper Guard, to Monsieur de la Touche, Consul of France at Boston. And you are in future, on no account whatever, to pass any Foreigner, except he can produce full and satisfactory proof that he does not belong to the Army or Navy of France.

I am, Sir, Your most obedt Servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Capt. Carr, at Wells.

The fine weather still continues.

Read our new advertisements.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the new store at Walker's Mills. We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the proprietor, but report speaks highly of him, and his advertisement shows one step on the road to success, and we hope he will receive the patronage his enterprise and energy deserves.

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Ami Nabby was busy the other day fastening a bit of ribbon on a little girl's hood, when a bright thought popped into her head.

"Why is it, Uncle Jake, that some men are like spiders?" Uncle thought a moment when he replied: "Because they can suck poison out of everything."

It was now Uncle Jake's turn. "Why is it that some ladies are like bees?" Aunt Nabby dropped her work and instantly answered: "It is because they can extract honey from everything."

They were a happy couple the remainder of that day at least.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for December is received. This No. closes the Vol. for 1850, and the publishers offer extra inducements to subscribers for the next volume—two choice engravings are offered as premiums—"SEVENTY SIX," 16 by 20 inches, and "HE KNEW THE SCRIPTURES FROM HIS YOUTH,"—14 by 20 inches. They are first class engravings, from new plates, and will be ornaments in any parlor. The Magazine itself is one of the best in the country, and should be in every family. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Only \$2.50 a year with a nice engraving.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION are out with their seventh annual prospectus. Any person may become a member by paying three dollars, and will receive in return a splendid steel engraving, 30 by 37 inches—one copy one year of the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal*, an elegantly illustrated quarterly magazine, and four admissions to the Gallery of Art, 34 Broadway, New York, and as a gratuity, a share in the distribution of nearly five hundred works of art, consisting of Paintings, Statuary, Reliefs, &c.

STENOGRAPHY.—There is to be an old fashioned, New England "Turkey shoot" in this village on Monday next, under the direction of Messrs. AYER & HAMMONS, who we understand, have made preparation to give every one who wishes to have a turkey for Thanksgiving, an opportunity to get one for the low price of ten cents, provided they are skilful enough in the use of the rifle to hit the first shot. If they do not hit the first time, they can have an opportunity to try again at the same price, and "so on," until they do hit.

Benj. Richards, Jr., a young man twenty-four years old, was run over and killed by a night train on the G. T. R. R. at North Oxford on Monday Night.

The back of his head was crushed and one of his legs cut off in three places. As he had been in depressed spirits, it is supposed by many that he threw himself upon the track.

In one of our pedestrian tours, while passing through a lonesome piece of woods, we met a woman in a wagon, and as the narrow way we could not well avoid looking at her, and did not wish to seem rude, we lifted our hat and made her a polite bow. The woman looked up as if we had insulted her!—*Portland Transcript*.

That lady was evidently a virtuous woman, and knew who you was, Bro. Elwell, and served you just right. You ought to know better than to be so very polite to a lady in such a place as that.

The Winter Term of the Lewiston Falls Academy will commence Dec. 1st, under the instruction of W. T. WINSTON. Mr. Webster is one of our ablest and most popular teachers, and we understand that this institution was never in a more flourishing condition than at the present time.

The machine shop of P. C. Holmes & Co., at Gardiner, was slightly burned on Tuesday night in an attic room occupied by Mr. Charles Swift in making jewelry boxes. Mr. Swift's machinery was injured about \$200 before the fire was extinguished.

The trial of Ezekiel Bowley, charged with the murder of Elbridge Cunningham in West Camden in April last, took place in Rockland last week, and resulted in the acquittal of Cunningham.

AN ELECTION PEEK. While the crowd in and around the Telegraph office at Lewiston were waiting for returns on the night of the Presidential election, the bat was passed around to collect some money to pay the telegraphic expenses. Sheriff Clark was entrusted with the duty of counting the sum collected, and after examining the contents of the hat, in view of the fact that the pieces were generally very small in value and few in number, he suggested that "the cents [some] of the meeting should be taken again"—which brought down the house in a tumultuous manner.

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The Electoral Vote.

The following report of the electoral vote of the States so far reported, we cut from the *Lewiston Journal*.

Electors.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Maine,	8	0	0	0
New Hampshire,	5	0	0	0
Vermont,	5	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	15	0	0	0
Rhode Island,	4	0	0	0
Connecticut,	6	0	0	0
New York,	35	0	0	0
New Jersey,	4	0	0	3
Pennsylvania,	27	0	0	0
Ohio,	23	0	0	0
Indiana,	13	0	0	0
Illinois,	11	0	0	0
Michigan,	6	0	0	0
Wisconsin,	5	0	0	0
Minnesota,	4	0	0	0
Iowa,	4	0	0	0
Kentucky,	0	0	12	0
Maryland,	0	8	0	0
Virginia,	0	15	0	0
Delaware,	0	3	0	0
North Carolina,	0	10	0	0
Louisiana,	0	6	0	0
Alabama,	0	2	0	0
Arkansas,	0	4	0	0
California,	4	0	0	0
Florida,	0	5	0	0
Georgia,	0	10	0	0
Missouri,	0	7	0	0
Illinois,	0	0	9	0
South Carolina,	0	8	0	0
Oregon,	0	0	0	12
Tennessee,	0	0	0	12
Texas,	0	0	0	3
	177	87	33	3

Oregon not heard from as yet. It will be seen that thus far Lincoln has a majority of 51 over all others.

HANFORD & PAYSON'S BOOK-KEEPING.—Among the many improvements of the age the science of Book-Keeping is conspicuous, and no one has done more to advance the study in this country than Hanford & Payson in their works on this subject. They publish their works in three forms: The Common School Edition containing Single Entry only; The High School Edition, Single and Double Entry; and the Academic Edition, a splendid volume and a rich treasure to the learner.

The business portions of the book are engraved in imitation of a perfect penmanship, thus setting before the eye of the pupil just what he is to imitate.

As Book-Keeping is now regarded an important part of every young man's education, we advise them to lay aside their pennies and purchase a copy of the Academic Edition. It will prove a mine of wealth to them.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. J. W. PIERCE & Co., in another column of this paper.—This is one of the oldest and most successful dry goods firms in Lewiston. From small beginnings, they have, by perseverance and strictly honorable dealings built up a large and flourishing business, and won the confidence and esteem of all their customers. Their stock of goods is very large and well selected, and they sell at the lowest living prices.

PATRONIZE THE PRESS.—An exchange says several Irishmen were trying the other day to despoil a notice headed "Public Sale." This notice, although written tolerably plain, could not be read by the Emeralds and they requested that editors of papers and journals, who we did, at the conclusion one of them turned to his comrades and remarked in a very impressive tone:

"Well, he fathers, I'll never buy of a man who so ignorantly that he won't get advertisements printed: he's chased the printer, and he'd chase me as well."

Sensible fellow.

FIRE AT PORTLAND.—On Monday morning fire broke out in the cooper's shop of Eben Armstrong and Joseph Hasty, Portland, which was entirely destroyed,

The Secession Movement.

We desire to keep our readers posted in regard to the progress of the movement of a portion of the Southern States for a secession from the Confederacy. We therefore copy what appears to be well authenticated intelligence upon the subject received from day to day by telegraph—omitting in all cases that which seems to have no other foundation than mere rumor or speculation.

Charleston, Nov. 12. The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this city assembled tonight. The galleries were filled with ladies. Judge Magrath presided. Speeches were made by the chairman, and Messrs. Spratt, Elliott, Colcock, Conner and others, all strongly favoring secession. When one of the speakers declared that this Union is dissolved, the enthusiasm was unbounded. There is no longer a doubt but that the State will secede.

The news of Senator Hammond's resignation and that the Governor of Mississippi would call an extra session of the Legislature, was received with enthusiasm.

The Bank of Charleston has agreed to take the bonds of the State for \$100,000 and other banks will take the balance of the \$100,000 loan.

The *Commons* office displays the Palmetto flag, with the words, "South Carolina has moved; other States will follow."

Mr. Hill, member of Congress from Georgia, has taken a decided stand for secession.

New York, Nov. 15. A Washington dispatch to the *Times* says that the Virginia Congressmen there represent the sentiment of the State to be in favor of submitting to the election of Lincoln.

Chadwell, S. C., Nov. 13. Mr. Keitt was serenaded last night, and made an exciting speech, urging prompt action. He said the President was pledged to secession, and would be held to it. South Carolina should shatter the Union.

The Legislature adjourned this morning.

Indian, Miss., Nov. 13. The Governor has issued a proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 20th inst.

New York, Nov. 12. The Washington *Constitution* publishes one of the forms of the declaration of independence to be submitted to the South Carolina Convention. It embodies a portion of the American Declaration of Independence, with a list of grievances altered to suit the present condition of affairs in this State.

Charleston, Nov. 11. The excitement continues intense. The people are determined to send delegates to the Convention pledged to secession at any cost.

The banks have not yet suspended, but are expected to be compelled to do so within a week. A large amount of Northern paper has been laid over, but none protested.

The Washington Light Infantry took charge of the government arsenal this morning, with the assent, it is supposed, of the President.

Millington, Ga., Nov. 14. The bill appropriating a million of dollars, to be used at the discretion of the Governor, to put Georgia in a state of defense, has passed the House unanimously.

Speeches are made nightly by Tombs, Thomas R. Child and others, in favor of secession. Stephens, Johnson and others are speaking in opposition to secession.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 13. The Union men are making vigorous efforts to send commissioners to South Carolina and Georgia, to induce them to abide the action of a Southern Conference.

Washington, Nov. 13. Letters have been received from leading politicians in all the border slave states, against secession. The mercantile and moneyed interest are almost unanimous for Union.

Virginia denounces the precipitate action of South Carolina. Senator Hunter is opposed to secession.

Washington, Nov. 11. Many of the prevalent reports and conjectures concerning the action of the government are untrue, and most of them exaggerated. The cabinet of the Administration will afford no just cause for increasing the present excitement in either the South or North, but the government will endeavor fairly and firmly to discharge its duty as cases for action may arise, always keeping the Constitution and the laws in full view.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 14. If a Southern Convention is called, Tennessee will be represented in it.

Madison, Ala., Nov. 14. The Governor's letter will be published on Thursday. It is opposed to waiting for other States to act, and recommends immediate secession.

Charleston, Nov. The booksellers of this city and Savannah have returned Harper's publications, and a movement is on foot to return all northern publications unless known to be sound on the slavery question.

The Mayor to-day notified the agents of the Northern steamship lines that henceforth the landing of stowage passengers will not be permitted, unless the companies guaranty to maintain them should they become vagrants.

New York, Nov. 15. Seventy stand of arms have been discovered under negro cabins on a plantation in Tanamony Parish, Louisiana.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15. One of the city banks refuses all South Carolina bonds. The President, it is said, knows fully all the schemes of the seceders, and will meet the responsibility devolving upon him when the time for action comes.

New York, Nov. 15. Letters from Louisville, Ky., say that Union demonstrations are soon to be made by the

Hell and Everett men in every county in that State.

Ex-Mayor Swan of Baltimore addressed a large meeting at the Bell-Exeter headquarters in this city last evening. He addressed a general convention of delegates from all the States, at which the North should guarantee the enforcement of the fugitive slave law and the equal right of the South to occupy the territories.

The Breckinridge General Committee has issued an address deprecating secession.

Charleston, Nov. 15. The Governor of Florida says that State goes for secession with Carolina.

New York, Nov. 15. Senator Hammond's resignation is immediate. His personal effects have been removed to South Carolina.

Collector Baufort has officially resigned.

It is reported that the *corvette Savannah*, has been ordered to be in readiness for a trip to Charleston.

A large amount of ammunition was shipped for Charleston today.

The Hampshire has been ordered to be fitted for the home squadron.

Washington, Nov. 15. The Governor urges the people to prepare for secession.

A resolution was introduced giving the Governor power, in case of federal coercion of a seceding State, to employ the military forces of Georgia to resist.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 15. The Governor has called an extra session of the Legislature on the 7th of January.

New York, Nov. 16. Special dispatch received in the city from Charleston says that under no circumstances will Charleston retreat from the stand she has taken. The United States flag is not recognized in any part of the State.

Mr. Bonham has resigned his seat in Congress.

A special dispatch from Georgia says that Senate has unanimously passed the bill appropriating one million of dollars for arming the State.

A special Washington dispatch says a letter from a strong cotton house in Charleston states that there is really no unanimity, even in South Carolina, for secession. Business men, artisans, mechanics, and all the professional class are opposed to secession.

The Secretary of War has received intelligence today that the troops held the Charleston arsenal at the request of the United States Naval Storekeeper, who apprehended a possible attack from a mob.

Richmond, Va., 17th. It is the purpose of Virginia to maintain an armed neutrality until prepared to act as mediators; meanwhile she will prepare for the worst, and all the States now threatening to secede adopt her programme, and the north refuse compliance therewith. Virginia will unite in the secession movement.

It is reported that the entire Carolina Congressional delegation will resign.

Washington, D. C., 19th. It is reported that Judge Wayne of Ga. has written to a friend in this city that non-belligerents of the citizens of Savannah are opposed to secession.

Foreign News.

The steamer *Canada* from Liverpool and Queenstown, Nov. 3 and 4, arrived at Halifax Nov. 12.

The *Dowager Empress* of Russia died at St. Petersburg on the morning of the 1st inst.

The India and China mails would doubtless reach London in season to be forwarded per Canada via Queenstown.

The French and English ambassadors had proceeded to Tien Tsin, where the Chinese Commissioners attended their own negotiations. It was reported that the *Amusee* would soon proceed to Peking with a cavalry escort.

THREE DAYS LATER.—The steamer *Vanderbilt* from Southampton 7th inst., arrived at New York on the 16th.

Admiral Napier is dead.

The Piedmontese troops of Victor Emmanuel gained a brilliant victory on the 10th, on the Garigliano. They attacked the Bourbon army in front with their troops flanked by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd divisions—the tents, weapons, and stores of the enemy falling into Victor Emmanuel's possession, with 11,000 prisoners.

Gen. Sonnas pursued the enemy afterwards and occupied Molin and other positions commanding Gasta.

A large body of troops who remained outside of the fortress of Gasta had sent a proposal to surrender to the Piedmontese.

Later telegrams from Shanghai say that the reported negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tien Tsin.

SINGULAR CASE.—John Noland of St. Louis lost his eyeight a few days ago under unusual or singular circumstances. He felt nothing peculiar about his eyes on retiring for the night, but on awaking the next morning he found that one of his eyes had actually collapsed, and protruded from the socket so that he could not close his eyelids. Two or three nights afterward a similar occurrence happened to his remaining eye, and he was thus made perfectly blind. He was a drayman, and the physicians state that the loss of his eyesight was caused by over-exertion and straining of the nervous system.

PERSONAL. The New Hampshire *Star* says that Mr. Newell, one of the United States Senators just chosen in Oregon, worked on a farm in Clatsop, in that State, about twenty years ago.

The Bethel Courier

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, 1860

THEIR!

Yes, tired. It is an expressive word usually uttered by the sufferer with a peculiar emphasis. We are tired, wearied, fatigued with the cares and labors of a nature that few can endure as we have endured them. Even the day of rest is hardly such to us. What comes from all this hard labor from morn till night as well as the planning and arranging of our labors during the still hours of darkness? We have seen and known men who have got through the world somehow, but whom we hardly ever saw seriously engaged in any ostensible labor. Their lives are a problem that we could never solve. Still, we could not live so. We should soon die. We are always the happiest when we are fairly driven with business. Such, we suppose, is the nature of most men.

Bro. Knight, of the Reporter, says, that if we do give away our old clothes, we always have enough on hand. That is true, we always dress according to our work. Young men, like you, are very apt to put on their best clothes at all times. But they will learn better by experience. When we finish into an apple tree to trim it, we put on a pair of stout overalls; when we go into the cellar to take care of the apples, potatoes, pork and vegetables, we are sure to put on our old clothes which we have saved for that purpose. If we are going into company, or are on a journey to visit Bro. Knight, we put on our very best suit and other things, which we always have a good supply, because we take good care of them. When we were of your age we thought it necessary to have a new broadcloth suit every year, and thought it beneath our dignity to wear any other color than black; but we have got rid of that foolish notion, and so will you when you have been an Editor as long as we have. It is in this way that we can dress well and at the same time have something to give to our less fortunate brethren. We ought to be thankful that we are located in a community where we can afford to dress well.

Rare Curiosity.

While on a "flying visit" to Mechanic Falls, last week we had the pleasure of examining an autograph letter written by Gen. Washington to Capt. Samuel Carr, then a recruiting officer in the Continental Army, and stationed at Wells, Me.

Capt. Carr was in active service in the army up to the time of the memorable battle of Monmouth, at which time he, among many others, lost his health in consequence of over-exertion and the excessive heat of that day and the night following. The letter is now in the possession of R. W. Carr, Esq., of Mechanic Falls, (who is a descendant of Capt. Carr) through whose politeness we were permitted to examine it. Mr. Carr has also a *Washington Model*, now a very rare and highly-prized relic. On one side of the model is a head of Washington surrounded by a wreath, and on the other side of the model "He is in glory, the world in tears." On the outer edge of the reverse side, are the following initials and abbreviations:—R. F. 11, 1732; U. S. A. Arm. 73; R. S. P. U. S. A. S. R. D. 11, 1797. In the center is an arm with the initials "G. W." upon it.

The interpretation of the initials and abbreviations are as follows:—Born Feb. 11, (O. S.) 1732, General in American Army 1773. Resigned in 1783. President of the United States of America in 1789. Retired in 1796. General in Army of U. S. until 1798. Died Dec. 11, 1799.—Below is a copy of the letter.

HEAD QUARTERS, Sept. 16th, 1782.

Complaint having lately been made to me by the Marquis de Vandevel, commanding the Fleet of His Most Christian Majesty, in the Harbor of Boston, that numbers of his women and Soldiers had deserted, and that he has Reason to believe many of them are engaged in the Continental Service—These are to direct you to make Immediate Inquiry among the Recruits which may be assembled at your place of Rendezvous, and if you discover any, either Soldiers or Sailors belonging to the Service of France, you are to send them immediately, under proper Guard, to Monsieur de la Touche, Consul of France at Boston—And you are in future, on no account whatever, to pass any Foreigner, except he can produce full and satisfactory proof that he does not belong to the Army or Navy of France.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Capt. Carr, at Wells.

The fine weather still continues.

Read our new advertisements.

18 Aunt Nabby was busy the other day fastening a bit of ribbon on a little girl's hood, when a bright thought popped into her head.

"Why is it, Uncle Jake, that some men are like spiders?" Uncle thought a moment when he replied: "Because they can suck poison out of everything."

It was now Uncle Jake's turn. "Why is it that some ladies are like bees?" Aunt Nabby dropped her work and instantly answered: "It is because they can extract honey from everything."

"They were a happy couple the remainder of that day at least."

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for December is received. This No. closes the Vol. for 1860, and the publishers offer extra inducements to subscribers for the next volume—two choice engravings are offered as premiums—"SEVENTY SIX," 16 by 20 inches, and "THE KENT TUB SCENES FROM HIS YOUTH,"—14 by 20 inches. They are first class engravings, from new plates, and will be ornaments in any parlor. The Magazine itself is one of the best in the country, and should be in every family. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Only \$2.00 a year with a nice engraving.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION are out with their seventh annual prospectus. Any person may become a member by paying three dollars, and will receive in return a splendid steel engraving, 30 by 47 inches—one copy one year of the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal*, an elegantly illustrated quarterly magazine, and four admissions to the Gallery of Art, 335 Broadway, New York, and as a gratuity, a share in the distribution of nearly five hundred works of art, consisting of Paintings, Statuary, Engravings, &c.

STREETING.—There is to be an old fashioned, New England "Turkey shoot" in this village on Monday next, under the direction of Messrs. AYER & HANFORD, who we understand, have made preparation to give every one who wishes to have a turkey for Thanksgiving, an opportunity to get one for the low price of ten cents, provided they are skillful enough in the use of the rifle to hit one the first shot. If they do not hit the first time, they can have an opportunity to try again at the same price, and "so on," until they do hit.

Benj. Richards, Jr., a young man twenty-four years old, was run over and killed by a night train on the G. T. R. R. at North Oxford on Monday Night.

The lack of his head was crushed and one of his legs cut off in three places. As he had been in depressed spirits, it is supposed by many that he threw himself upon the track.

In one of our pedestrian tours, while passing through a luscious piece of woods, we met a woman in a wagon, and as in the narrow way we could not well avoid looking at her, and did not wish to seem rude, we lifted our hat and made her a polite bow. The woman bridled up as if we had insulted her!—*Portland Transcript.*

That lady was evidently a virtuous woman, and knew who *you* was, Bro. Ellwell, and served you just right. You ought to know better than to be so very polite to a lady in such a place as that.

The Winter Term of the Lewiston Falls Academy will commence Dec. 14th, under the instruction of W. T. WEBSTER, Mr. Webster is one of our ablest and most popular teachers, and we understand that this institution was never in a more flourishing condition than at the present time.

The machine shop of P. C. Holmes & Co., at Gardiner, was slightly burned on Tuesday night in an attic room occupied by Mr. Charles Swift in making jewelry boxes. Mr. Swift's machinery was injured about \$200 before the fire was extinguished.

The trial of Ezekiel Bradley, charged with the murder of Elbridge Cunningham in West Camden in April last, took place in Rockland last week, and resulted in the acquittal of Cunningham.

AN ELECTION FEE. While the crowd in and around the Telegraph office at Lewiston, were waiting for returns on the night of the Presidential election, the hat was passed around to collect some money to pay the telegraphic expenses. Sheriff Clark was entrusted with the duty of counting the sum collected, and after examining the contents of the hat, in view of the fact that the pieces were generally very small in value and few in number, he suggested that "the cents [some] of the meeting should be taken up"—which brought down the house in a tumultuous manner.

Read our new advertisements.

The Electoral Vote.

The following report of the electoral vote of the States so far reported, we cut from the *Lewiston Journal*.

	Lincoln.	Breck.	B. H.	Doug.
Maine	8	0	0	0
New Hampshire	5	0	0	0
Vermont	5	0	0	0
Massachusetts	13	0	0	0
Rhode Island	4	0	0	0
Connecticut	6	0	0	0
New York	35	0	0	0
New Jersey	4	0	0	3
Pennsylvania	27	0	0	0
Ohio	23	0	0	0
Indiana	13	0	0	0
Illinois	11	0	0	0
Michigan	6	0	0	0
Wisconsin	5	0	0	0
Minnesota	4	0	0	0
Iowa	4	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	12	0
Maryland	0	8	0	0
Virginia	0	13	0	0
Delaware	0	3	0	0
North Carolina	0	10	0	0
Louisiana	0	6	0	0
Alabama	0	9	0	0
Arkansas	0	4	0	0
California	4	0	0	0
Florida	0	3	0	0
Georgia	0	10	0	0
Mississippi	0	7	0	0
Missouri	0	0	9	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	12	0
Texas	0	0	0	0
	177	87	35	3

Oregon not heard from as yet. It will be seen that thus far Lincoln has a majority of 61 over all others.

HANFORD & PAYSON'S BOOK-KEEPING.—Among the many improvements of the age the science of Book-Keeping is conspicuous, and no one has done more to advance the study in this country than Hanford & Payson in their works on this subject. They publish their works in three forms. The *Common School Edition* containing Single Entry only—The *High School Edition*, Single and Double Entry; and the *Academic Edition*, a splendid volume and a rich treasure to the learner.

The business portions of the book are engraved in imitation of a perfect penmanship, thus setting before the eye of the pupil just what he is to imitate.

As Book-Keeping is now regarded an important part of every young man's education, we advise them to lay aside their pennies and purchase a copy of the Academic Edition. It will prove a mine of wealth to them.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. J. W. FRANKS & Co., in another column of this paper.

This is one of the oldest and most successful dry goods firms in Lewiston. From small beginnings, they have, by perseverance and strictly honorable dealings built up a large and flourishing business, and won the confidence and esteem of all their customers. Their stock of goods is very large and well selected, and they sell at the lowest living prices.

PATRONIZE THE PRESS.—An exchange says several Irishmen were trying the other day to despoil a notice headed "Public Sale." This notice, although written tolerably plain, could not be read by the Emeralds and they requested us to read it for them, which of course we did. At the conclusion one of them turned to his comrades and remarked in a very impressive tone:

"Well, be jabbers, I'll never buy of a man who's so biggishly that he won't get advertisements printed; he's chafed the printer, and he'd chafe me as well."

Sensible fellow.

FIRE AT PORTLAND.—On Monday morning fire broke out in the cooper's shop of Eben Armstrong and Joseph Hasty, Portland, which was entirely destroyed, together with an adjoining building. The buildings were owned by John Lynch & Co., whose loss is \$700, without insurance. Separated from these buildings by a passage-way of twelve feet was the brick block owned by John Lynch & Co., and occupied by them and Blake and Jones. These stores had iron shutters and fireproof; but over the doors in the centre of each was a wooden beam for hoisting outside of the stores which projected from the roof about four feet. This beam was partially covered with metal, but sufficient wood was exposed to take fire, and the flames communicated to the inside of the building. The fire was extinguished after some six or eight hundred barrels of flour, belonging to Blake and Jones, had been damaged.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the new store at Walker's Mills. We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the proprietor, but report speaks highly of him, and his advertisement shows one step on the road to success, and we hope he will receive the patronage his enterprise and energy deserves.

New Publications.

A SUMMER ON THE BORDERS OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA. By J. Dennis HARRIS. New York: A. B. Burdick.

The author of this little volume is a free colored man from North Carolina. In its pages he advocates the colonization of some spot within the Gulf of Mexico, or upon its shores, by enterprising colored landings, whether their free brethren may follow at their convenience, and where the slave holder may send such slaves as he may desire to emancipate. The body of the work is devoted to the *Annals* of Hayti and St. Domingo.

THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK, embracing Grammar, Conversation, Literature, with commercial Correspondence and an Adequate Dictionary. By Louis PAYOT and D. C. VAN NORMAN. New York: A. S. Barnes & Burr.

The convenience of a comprehensive work like the present is beyond question. The work commences with a very thorough treatise upon pronunciation, then follows the theory and practice of grammar, exercises for teaching conversation and composition in French, and reading lessons from standard French authors, prefaced by brief biographical sketches. The work seeks to us to be one of great merit and usefulness.

THE NEW ENGLANDER FOR NOVEMBER.—The present is the eighteenth number of this excellent quarterly. The following is a list of its contents: The Divine Humanity of Christ, by Rev. H. M. Goodwin, Rockford, Ill.; Frederick Perthes, Rev. W. L. Gage, Portsmouth, N. H.; Agriculture as a Profession, by Hints about Farming, Donald G. Mitchell, Conn.; Modern Warfare—its Science and Art, Capt. E. B. Hunt, U. S. Corps of Engineers; Dr. Alexander's Letters, by a Lady; Plaindealer Examination and its Lessons, Rev. J. B. Thompson, D. D., New York; The Home Heaton and How to Reach them; Falmes's History of New England, Rev. Dr. Bacon, New Haven, Conn.; Notices of Books, &c.

The *New Englander* is a credit to the periodical literature of America, and deserves a liberal support.

BRADLEY'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We have received one number of this Magazine, published by J. W. BRADLEY, Philadelphia, at the low price of seven cents per annum. It is well filled with miscellaneous matter, stories, sketches, agricultural items, &c.

A party of young rowdies at Goshen, Vt., last week, not being satisfied with "serenading" a newly married couple one night, came the next. A hospitable drink of beer all round, from the hands of the bride made them glad to crawl home. The beverage was dosed with an emetic. Served them right.

The Yankee custom of having Thanksgiving day on the last Thursday of this month, seems to make it also necessary to attend a little more closely to the fattening of the pigs and the poultry, and to the feeding up the feed and the mutton, in order that Thanksgiving day may be a feast of fat things.

By the way, this reminds me that the day of Thanksgiving is near at hand, and how can our poor editors truly feel like Thanksgiving without the creative comforts of that day. When we realize that editors are mortal, that they are susceptible of pleasure and pain, to hunger and thirst like other men, should they, by force of circumstances, be denied the occasional good things which serve to make this life worthy of an existence? Who has the big turkey fattening?

We clip the above from the *Amoskeag Times*, as being peculiarly adapted to our climate. Who has the turkey fattening for us?

A novel wager was laid between two parties in the town of Oxford, the November election, the loser to wheel a man from Oxford to Mechanic Falls, a distance of ten miles. On Thursday last the wheelbarrow express containing a Republican started from Oxford and arrived at Mechanic Falls in the evening. Its arrival was welcomed by a torchlight procession and music.

Jackaloon, who is in jail at Trenton, N. J., awaiting trial for the shop Spray murders, passes his time very idly, being unable to read or write the English language, neither smoking or chewing tobacco, and without friends. His health is good, though he is closely confined. He has been supplied with pictorial papers, and ponders over the illustrations for hours and then saves them. Every time his cell door opens he thinks he is to be taken out and hanged.

Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea to press all lawyers into military service in case of war—because their charges are so great that no one could stand them.

The Bethel Courier.

MAILS.

Post office closes as follows:—
To Portland 10 A. M.
To Island Pond 1 P. M.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Arriving train leaves Bethel for Portland at 10 45 A. M. Returning train leaves Portland for Bethel at 1 P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
Every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 30 P. M. in the following churches:—
First Congl. - - - Rev. Mr. WHELAN
Second - - - Rev. Mr. GARDNER
Methodist - - - Rev. Mr. FAIRBANKS

MEETING FOR PRAYER.
A day of prayer at 6 1/2 o'clock at the vestry in the Church, Tuesday evenings. Prayer Meeting Saturday evenings.

SCARCITY OF CRABBERIES.—The *Harvest* *Patrol* reports that in consequence of the severe frost on the night of Sept. 15, by which on many crabberies were injured, there is a very short crop the present season. Nine crabberies now command fifteen dollars per barrel.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has received five hundred invitations for his Winter's lecturing tour. He has as yet accepted but twenty-five.

Anasagunticook House!

[illegible]

his friends and all others who

Manufacturers, Grocers, etc., Take
 that he is prepared to furnish any and all World-Wide work in good style and at low prices at any place in the South.
 C. M. WORME,
 Bethel April 6, 1860.

DENTISTRY
 DR. RICHARD L. DUNN,
 111 N. 2d St. The doctor is Main street, and is the place to go to for anything worth mentioning. There you have your teeth filled, and thorough repairs put on them. It is well established that patients here may again be made comfortable in the dental chair, and be certain of long periods of time. If SASSURE'S SILVER-PALATE is aware of the real value of teeth. Here for the TOOTHLESS may TEETH put on, their restoration of which for a lifetime and benefit of the TOOTHLESS. Price ranges as follows:
 Permanent white sets on gold, \$140
 Permanent white sets on gold, 50 cts to \$100
 Permanent white sets on silver, 50 cts to \$100
 Permanent white sets on gold, 50 cts to \$100
 Temporary half sets on gold, 50 cts to \$100
 Temporary half sets on silver, 50 cts to \$100
 Teeth filled with gold, according to use, from \$1.00 to \$1.50
 Teeth filled with Osteo-plastic, 50 cts to \$1.00
 Extraction with Chloroform or Ether, 50 cts to \$1.00
 Extraction without do, 50 cts to \$1.00
 Particular attention paid in the most fireproof way.
 Same who can, provides dentists, and who will suit you for below those which when seen, proves a false price, and enables prompt pain, and permanent cure. None but the VERY BEST of material used to make the VERY BEST of the work.
 Bethel, Mass. 21, 1860 230

AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPHY
 THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the ladies of Bethel and vicinity that he has Rooms, (formerly occupied by J. Small), on Main Street, where now ready to furnish each and one with
GOOD LIKENESS
 For 25 Cents
 and upwards, with
 Perfect Satisfaction, or no fee

D. S. MITCHELL

August 2, 1860. Arr

G. T. Railroad
Portland District



SPRING ARRANGE

Commencing April 2, 1860

Trains leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Portland for Island Pond, at Stations, at 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.

Leave Island Pond for Portland, at 3 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.

Leave Bethel for Portland, at 10:45 A. M.

Leave Bethel for Island Pond, at 3 A. M.

Suf S. T. CORSER, Superintendent

STRYCHNINE
to kill, and Medicines to cure at
J. S. ARDOTT'S, Bethel

- FISHING TACKLE -
and Gun Trimmings. Guns &c. repaired
ARDOTT'S, Bethel, Hill

CAN'T FIND IT
Exempt at J. S. Abbott's, the great Bar-
Warehouse, Cloths, Jewelry, Toys, Fan-
ciful Goods, Fishing Tackl., Medicines, &c.
Fishes, Smoking Pipes, and anything that

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VOL. 2.

The Beecher

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S. J. FOLEY,
S. J. FOLEY,

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Mason, No. 100 Broadway, New York
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March 25

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1911

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THE SUBSCRIBER

The public that he has purchased this well-known House prepared to accommodate the public with good board and lodging at reasonable terms.

The above House has within the month been thoroughly renovated and furnished from cellar to roof with new furniture, and is a most desirable place for business or pleasure.

A carriage in constant attendance for the conveyance of the

WM. F. LOW
Horses and Carriages to let